## **CLAIM AMENDMENTS**

- 1. (Currently Amended) A heat-sensitive lithographic printing plate precursor comprising a support having a hydrophilic surface and an oleophilic coating[[,]] provided on the hydrophilic surface, said coating comprising
  - [[-]] an infrared light absorbing agent and
- [[-]] a polymer which comprises a phenolic monomeric unit, wherein the phenyl group of the phenolic monomeric unit is substituted by a group having the structure -N=N-Q, wherein the -N=N- group is covalently bound to a carbon atom of the phenyl group, and wherein Q is an aromatic group.
- 2. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 1 wherein Q is a group comprising at least one heteroatom.
- 3. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein said heteroatom is a nitrogen, an oxygen or a sulfur atom.
- 4. (Currently Amended) [[A]] The lithographic printing plate precursor according to elaims 1,2, or 3 claim 1 wherein Q has the structure -A- (T)<sub>n</sub> wherein A is a mono-cyclic 5- or 6-membered aromatic group or a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring annelated with another ring system, wherein n is an integer[[,]] selected between 0 and the maximum available positions on the aromatic group A,

wherein each T group is selected from  $-SO_2-NH-R^1$ ,  $-NH-SO_2-R^4$ ,  $-CO-NR^1-R^2$ ,  $-NR^1-CO-R^4$ ,  $-NR^1-CO-NR^2-R^3$ ,  $-NR^1-CS-NR^2-R^3$ ,  $-NR^1-CO-O-R^1$ ,  $-O-CO-NR^1-R^2$ ,  $-O-CO-R^4$ ,  $-CO-O-R^4$ ,  $-CO-O-R^3$ ,  $-SO_3-R^1$ ,  $-O-SO_2-R^4$ ,  $-SO_2-R^1$ ,  $-SO-R^4$ ,  $-P(=O)(-O-R^1)(-O-R^2)$ , -O-P (=O) ( $-O-R^1$ ) ( $-O-R^2$ ),  $-NR^1-R^2$ ,  $-O-R^2$ ,  $-S-R^2$ ,  $-N=N-R^4$ , -CN,  $-NO_2$ , a halogenide [[or]] <u>and</u>  $-M-R^1$ , wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] <u>and</u> an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are selected from [[an]] optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl [[or]] and heteroaralkyl [group,] groups, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

5. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

wherein X is CR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup> or N,

wherein Y denotes the necessary atoms to form a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring, said atoms being selected from the group consisting of CR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup>, N, S [[or]] and O,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>5</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>7</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>5</sup>-R<sup>6</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>-CO-R<sup>7</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>7</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -SO-R<sup>7</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>5</sup>)(-O-R<sup>6</sup>), -NR<sup>5</sup>-R<sup>6</sup>, -O-R<sup>5</sup>, -S-R<sup>5</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, halogen [[or]] <u>and</u> -M-R<sup>5</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] <u>and</u> an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, wherein R<sup>7</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>7</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

6. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N \xrightarrow{\left[R^2\right]_n} Z^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$SO_2 \xrightarrow{N} Z^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left[R^3\right]_m$$

wherein Z<sup>1</sup> and Z<sup>2</sup> are independently selected from CR<sup>1</sup> [[or]] <u>and</u> N, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen [[or]] <u>and</u> an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein m is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>4</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>6</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>4</sup>-R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>4</sup>-CO-R<sup>6</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>6</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO-R<sup>6</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>4</sup>)(-O-R<sup>5</sup>), -NR<sup>4</sup>-R<sup>5</sup>, -O-R<sup>4</sup>, -S-R<sup>4</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, halogen [[or]] <u>and</u> -M-R<sup>4</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] <u>and</u> an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, wherein R<sup>6</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

7. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N-\left\{R^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}_{n}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen [[or]] and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

8. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$
 $N$ 
 $[R^1]_c$ 

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen [[or]] and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein X is O, S or NR<sup>5</sup>,

wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] <u>and</u> an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

9. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N-R^3 \\ N-R^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen [[or]] and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein  $R^4$  is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each  $R^1$  to  $R^4$  together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure, or wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

10. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N = N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^1 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^2 \end{bmatrix}_m$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, 3wherein each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, - SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>3</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>3</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>, -NR<sup>3</sup>-CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>3</sup>, -CO-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO-R<sup>5</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>)(-O-R<sup>4</sup>), -NR<sup>3</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-R<sup>3</sup>, -S-R<sup>3</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen [[or]] and -M-R<sup>3</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>5</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

11. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^1 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^5 \\ R^5 \end{bmatrix}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen [[or]] and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen [[or]] and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein  $R^4$  is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each  $R^1$  to  $R^6$  together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

12. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 3 claim 1 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises one of the following formula formulae:

$$-\text{N}^{\text{N}} - \text{NH}_2$$

- 13. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims claim 1, wherein said polymer comprising a phenolic monomeric unit is a novolac, resol or polyvinylphenol.
- 14. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of the preceding claims claim 1, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 15. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 14, wherein said dissolution inhibitor is selected <u>from the group consisting</u> of
  - [[-]] an organic compound which comprises at least one aromatic group and a hydrogen bonding site, and/or
  - [[-]] a polymer or surfactant comprising siloxane or perfluoroalkyl units, and mixtures thereof.
  - 16. (Canceled)
- 17. (Currently Amended) [[A]] <u>The</u> lithographic printing plate precursor according to any of claims 1 to 13 claim 1, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
  - 18. (Canceled)
- 19. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein Q has the structure  $-A-(T)_n$

wherein A is a mono-cyclic 5- or 6-membered aromatic group or a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring annelated with another ring system,

wherein n is an integer selected between 0 and the maximum available positions on the aromatic group A,

wherein each T group is selected from -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>1</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>2</sup>,

-NR<sup>1</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -NR<sup>1</sup>-CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>1</sup>-CS-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>1</sup>-CO-O-R<sup>1</sup>, -O-CO-NR<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>2</sup>,

-O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>1</sup>, -O-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>1</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>,

 $-P(=O)(-O-R^1)(-O-R^2)$ ,  $-O-P(=O)(-O-R^1)(-O-R^2)$ ,  $-NR^1-R^2$ ,  $-O-R^2$ ,  $-S-R^2$ ,  $-N=N-R^4$ ,

-CN,-NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogenide and -M-R<sup>1</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

20. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein Q has the structure -A- (T)<sub>n</sub>

wherein A is a mono-cyclic 5- or 6-membered aromatic group or a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring annelated with another ring system,

wherein n is an integer selected between 0 and the maximum available positions on the aromatic group A,

wherein each T group is selected from -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>1</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>2</sup>,

 $-NR^{1}-CO-R^{4}$ ,  $-NR^{1}-CO-NR^{2}-R^{3}$ ,  $-NR^{1}-CS-NR^{2}-R^{3}$ ,  $-NR^{1}-CO-O-R^{1}$ ,  $-O-CO-NR^{1}-R^{2}$ ,

 $-O-CO-R^4$ ,  $-CO-O-R^4$ ,  $-CO-R^4$ ,  $-SO_3-R^1$ ,  $-O-SO_2-R^1$ ,  $-SO_2-R^4$ ,  $-SO-R^4$ ,

 $-P(=O)(-O-R^1)(-O-R^2)$ ,  $-O-P(=O)(-O-R^1)(-O-R^2)$ ,  $-NR^1-R^2$ ,  $-O-R^2$ ,  $-S-R^2$ ,  $-N=N-R^4$ , -CN,

-NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogenide and -M-R<sup>1</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

21. (New)The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

wherein X is CR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup> or N,

wherein Y denotes the necessary atoms to form a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring, said atoms being selected from the group consisting of CR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup>, N, S and O,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>5</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>7</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>5</sup>-R<sup>6</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>-CO-R<sup>7</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>7</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -SO-R<sup>7</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>5</sup>)(-O-R<sup>6</sup>), -NR<sup>5</sup>-R<sup>6</sup>, -O-R<sup>5</sup>, -S-R<sup>5</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, halogen and -M-R<sup>5</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>7</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>7</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

22. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

wherein X is CR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup> or N,

wherein Y denotes the necessary atoms to form a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring, said atoms being selected from the group consisting of CR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup>, N, S and O,

wherein each  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,  $-SO_2-NH-R^5$ ,  $-NH-SO_2-R^7$ ,  $-CO-NR^5-R^6$ ,  $-NR^5-CO-R^7$ ,  $-O-CO-R^7$ ,  $-CO-O-R^5$ ,  $-CO-R^5$ ,  $-SO_3-R^5$ ,  $-SO_2-R^5$ ,  $-SO-R^7$ ,  $-P(=O)(-O-R^5)(-O-R^6)$ ,  $-NR^5-R^6$ ,  $-O-R^5$ ,  $-S-R^5$ , -CN,  $-NO_2$ , halogen and  $-M-R^5$ , wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>7</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heterocyclic, aryl, heterocyclic, aryl, heterocyclic, aryl, aralkyl or heterocyclic,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>7</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

23. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

$$SO_{2}-N$$

$$Z^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$R^{3}$$

$$R^{3}$$

wherein  $Z^1$  and  $Z^2$  are independently selected from  $CR^1$  or N,

wherein R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein m is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are independently selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,  $-SO_2-NH-R^4$ ,  $-NH-SO_2-R^6$ ,  $-CO-NR^4-R^5$ ,  $-NR^4-CO-R^6$ ,  $-O-CO-R^6$ ,  $-CO-O-R^4$ ,  $-CO-R^4$ ,  $-SO_3-R^4$ ,  $-SO_2-R^4$ ,  $-SO-R^6$ ,  $-P(=O)(-O-R^4)(-O-R^5)$ ,  $-NR^4-R^5$ ,  $-O-R^4$ ,  $-S-R^4$ , -CN,  $-NO_2$ , halogen, and  $-M-R^4$ , wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>6</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

24. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N \xrightarrow{\left\{\begin{matrix} R^2 \end{matrix}\right\}_{\Pi}} Z^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$SO_2-N \xrightarrow{H} Z^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} R^3 \end{bmatrix}_{\Pi}$$

wherein  $Z^1$  and  $Z^2$  are independently selected from  $CR^1$  and N,

wherein R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein m is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>4</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>6</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>4</sup>-R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>4</sup>-CO-R<sup>6</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>6</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -SO-R<sup>6</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>4</sup>)(-O-R<sup>5</sup>), -NR<sup>4</sup>-R<sup>5</sup>, -O-R<sup>4</sup>, -S-R<sup>4</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>,

halogen and -M-R<sup>4</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein  $R^6$  is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each  $R^1$  to  $R^6$  together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

25. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

$$\left\{R^{i}\right\}_{n}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5,

wherein each  $R^1$  is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,  $-SO_2-NH-R^2$ ,  $-NH-SO_2-R^4$ ,  $-CO-NR^2-R^3$ ,  $-NR^2-CO-R^4$ ,  $-O-CO-R^4$ ,  $-CO-O-R^2$ ,  $-CO-R^2$ ,  $-SO_3-R^2$ ,  $-SO_2-R^2$ ,  $-SO-R^4$ ,  $-P(=O)(-O-R^2)(-O-R^3)$ ,  $-NR^2-R^3$ ,  $-O-R^2$ ,  $-S-R^2$ , -CN,  $-NO_2$ , a halogen and  $-M-R^2$ , wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> together represent the necessary

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

26. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N-\sqrt{\left[R^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]_n}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

27. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$
 $R^{1}$ 

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein X is O, S or NR<sup>5</sup>,

wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen or an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

28. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$
 $R^{1}$ 

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein X is O, S or NR<sup>5</sup>,

wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each  $R^1$  to  $R^5$  together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

29. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N-R^3 \\ N-R^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure, or wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

30. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N \\ R^1 \end{bmatrix}_{n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N \\ N \\ R^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>2</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -NR<sup>2</sup>-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>4</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>2</sup>, -CO-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>2</sup>, -SO-R<sup>4</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>2</sup>)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>), -NR<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>3</sup>, -O-R<sup>2</sup>, -S-R<sup>2</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen and -M-R<sup>2</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>4</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure,

or wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

31. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N = N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^{1} \end{bmatrix}_{n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^{2} \end{bmatrix}_{m}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>3</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>3</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>, -NR<sup>3</sup>-CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>3</sup>, -CO-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>)(-O-R<sup>4</sup>), -NR<sup>3</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-R<sup>3</sup>, -S-R<sup>3</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen and -M-R<sup>3</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>5</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

32. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N = N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^1 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^2 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

wherein each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH-R<sup>3</sup>, -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-NR<sup>3</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>, -NR<sup>3</sup>-CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -O-CO-R<sup>5</sup>, -CO-O-R<sup>3</sup>, -CO-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>3</sup>, -SO-R<sup>5</sup>, -P(=O)(-O-R<sup>3</sup>)(-O-R<sup>4</sup>), -NR<sup>3</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>, -O-R<sup>3</sup>, -S-R<sup>3</sup>, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, a halogen and-M-R<sup>3</sup>, wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are independently selected from hydrogen or an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>5</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

33. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

$$-N=N$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^1 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^6 \end{bmatrix}$$

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein each  $R^1$  is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,  $-SO_2-NH-R^2$ ,  $-NH-SO_2-R^4$ ,  $-CO-NR^2-R^3$ ,  $-NR^2-CO-R^4$ ,  $-O-CO-R^4$ ,  $-CO-O-R^2$ ,  $-CO-R^2$ ,  $-SO_3-R^2$ ,  $-SO_2-R^2$ ,  $-SO-R^4$ ,  $-P(=O)(-O-R^2)(-O-R^3)$ ,  $-NR^2-R^3$ ,  $-O-R^2$ ,  $-S-R^2$ , -CN,  $-NO_2$ , a halogen and  $-M-R^2$ , wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

34. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises the following formula

wherein n is 0, 1, 2 or 3,

wherein each  $R^1$  is selected from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,  $-SO_2$ -NH- $R^2$ ,  $-NH-SO_2$ - $R^4$ ,  $-CO-NR^2$ - $R^3$ ,  $-NR^2$ - $CO-R^4$ ,  $-O-CO-R^4$ ,  $-CO-O-R^2$ ,  $-CO-R^2$ ,  $-SO_3$ - $R^2$ ,  $-SO_2$ - $R^2$ ,  $-SO-R^4$ ,  $-P(=O)(-O-R^2)(-O-R^3)$ ,  $-NR^2$ - $R^3$ ,  $-O-R^2$ ,  $-S-R^2$ , -CN,  $-NO_2$ , a halogen and  $-M-R^2$ , wherein M represents a divalent linking group containing 1 to 8 carbon atoms, wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are independently selected from hydrogen and an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group,

wherein R<sup>4</sup> is selected from an optionally substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl or heteroaralkyl group, or wherein at least two groups selected from each R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>6</sup> together represent the necessary atoms to form a cyclic structure.

35. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises one of the following formulae:

$$H_3C$$

$$N = N$$

$$N = N$$

$$H_3C$$

36. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3 wherein the -N=N-Q group comprises one of the following formulae:

$$H_3C$$
 $N = N$ 
 $N = N$ 
 $N = N$ 

- 37. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 38. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 39. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 4, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.

- 40. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor as amended in claim 5, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 41. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 42. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 7, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 43. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 8, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 44. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 9, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 45. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 10, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 46. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 11, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 47. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 12, wherein said coating further comprises a dissolution inhibitor and wherein said precursor is a positive working lithographic printing plate precursor.

- 48. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 2, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 49. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 3, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 50. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 4, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 51. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 5, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 52. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 6, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 53. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 7, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 54. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 8, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 55. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 9, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.

- 56. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 10, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 57. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 11, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 58. (New) The lithographic printing plate precursor according to claim 12, wherein said coating further comprising a latent Brönsted acid and an acid-crosslinkable compound and wherein said precursor is a negative working lithographic printing plate precursor.
- 59. (New) A method for increasing the chemical resistance of a coating of a positive working heat-sensitive lithographic printing plate precursor, the method comprising providing a coating comprising:

a polymer which comprises a phenolic monomeric unit wherein the phenyl group of the phenolic monomeric unit is substituted by a group having the structure -N=N-Q wherein the -N=N- group is covalently bound to a carbon atom of the phenyl group and wherein Q is an aromatic group,

an infrared absorbing agent, and a dissolution inhibitor.

60. (New) A method for increasing the chemical resistance of a coating of a negative working heat-sensitive lithographic printing plate, the method comprising providing a coating comprising:

a polymer which comprises a phenolic monomeric unit wherein the phenyl group of the phenolic monomeric unit is substituted by a group having the structure -N=N-Q wherein the -N=N- group is covalently bound is a carbon atom of the phenyl group and wherein Q is an aromatic group,

a latent Brönsted acid, and an acid-crosslinkable compound.